## A NOTE ON FOMES IDAHOENSIS BROWN

## HENRY N. ANDREWS

About a year ago two specimens of the late Tertiary polypore, Fomes idahoensis Brown, were described (Andrews and Lenz, 1947) which had been collected the previous summer south of Bruneau, Idaho. In the summer of 1947 the same locality was re-visited by Mr. S. H. Osgood, of Rupert, Idaho. He obtained a number of additional specimens all of which are referable to the same species, although they represent much larger sporophores than have been reported formerly and indicate quite clearly that they were perennial plants.

Of these newly acquired specimens, one (No. 5002) is a fragment of a sporophore in the first or possibly second year of growth, the maximum length of the pores being about 28 mm . long. This specimen measures approximately 14 by 6.5 cm ., being somewhat larger than previously described ones although it is not a complete bracket.

Of particular interest are specimens No. 5003 and No. 5004, which are pore fragments only. While these retain none of the context and offer no clues as to the size of the bracket as a whole the pores in both attain a length of 70 mm . Judging from the pore size these specimens, fragmentary though they are, compare closely with the previously described specimens (Andrews and Lenz, 1947), as well as the type material (Brown, 1940), from the same locality. They seem to offer conclusive proof that the original designation of these fossil polypores to the genus Fomes (Brown, 1940) was correct. There is a suggestion of "rings" in the pores (No. 5003), indicating four or five years of growth, although these cannot be clearly distinguished.

The author gratefully acknowledges Mr. Osgood's generosity in donating these interesting and rather rare fossil fungi to the collections of the Henry Shaw School of Botany.

## References cited:

Andrews, H. N., and L. W. Lenz (1947). Fossil polypores from Idaho. Ann. Mo. Bot. Gard. 34:113-114.
Brown, R. W. (1940). A bracket fungus from the late Tertiary of southwestern Idaho. Wash. Acad. Sci. Jour. 30:422-424.

